

A Pre-Experimental Study to Assess Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme Related to Nabh Protocol for Hospital Infection Control on Knowledge among B.Sc. Nursing Students at P.G. College of Nursing, Bhilai C.G.

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ABSTRACT

Hospital acquired infections (HAIs) are becoming increasing problems for hospitalized patients. They are major causes of death and disability worldwide. Thus a continuous surveillance and monitoring system is imperative for determining the extent of the problem and its effective prevention and control. Accreditation to a Hospital stimulates continuous improvement. It enables hospital in demonstrating commitment to quality care. It raises community confidence in the services provided by the hospital. It also provides opportunity to healthcare unit to benchmark with the best. The Staff in an accredited hospital are satisfied lot as it provides for continuous learning, good working environment, leadership and above all ownership of clinical processes. It improves overall professional development of Clinicians and Paramedical staff and provides leadership for quality improvement within medicine and nursing. Accreditation provides an objective system of empanelment by insurance and other Third Parties. Accreditation provides access to reliable and certified information on facilities, infrastructure and level of care.

METHOD- This Pre experimental research design among B.Sc nursing 4th year students between 2/ 09 2020 to 10/ 09/ 2020 from P.G. college of nursing. Researcher use self-structured questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control. Reliability was calculated by using karl pearson, to test reliability for the tools a self-structure questionnaire ($r= 0.81$) was established, it was found to be statistically reliable for the study. Main study was conducted among 60 students from B. Sc nursing 4th year. Pre-test and post-test was done with same questionnaire to

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assess knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control. I planned an online pre-test for participants through online application on the planned date pretest was conducted. Then intervention on google meet was done. Link was shared on whatsapp group. I allowed all participant to join in a google meet online class for teaching & after the joining of participants the class teaching was done. After 1 week post-test was done through online test by google form. TRhe conceptual framework

developed for this study is based on the General system model given by ludwing von betalanfy.

RESULT- Overall analysis of pretest and post-test scores of knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control shows that in **pretest** majority **33 (55%)** had **average** knowledge, **23 (38%)** had **good** knowledge and **4 (7%)** students had **poor** knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control. In **post-test** the maximum **30 (50%)** has **good** knowledge, **17 (28%)** had

average knowledge and **13 (22%)** had **excellent** knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control. In order to test the significant effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding NABH protocol related to hospital infection control on knowledge among B.Sc nursing 4th year students. **“t” test was applied** and it indicates clearly that there is significant increase in the level of knowledge regarding NABH protocol related to hospital infection control. The total students mean percentage of pre-test is 10.05 % and post-test mean percentage is 8.83%. the standard deviation in pre-test is 7.44 and in post-test 6.54. there is significant increase in knowledge level of NABH protocol for hospital infection control among B.Sc. nursing 4th year students as the calculated ‘t’ value (8.04) was greater than table value (2.00) at 0.05% level of significance. Thus, data signifies that video assisted teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of b.sc nursing 4th year students regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control.

CONCVLUSION-

On the basis of abouves finding following points are concluded-

Researcher identified that is lack of knowledge in nursing students before intervention. Pretest, maximum students knowledge score was under poor and average criteria. After intervention there is significant gain in knowledge score in post-test which is about maximum students score was under good and average criteria. Intervention mainly focus on standard precaution as hand washing or hand hygine, PPE donning and doffing, appropriate handing of waste, environmental cleaning and spillage management, needle stick injury and PEP, and appropriate handing of patient equipment and blood borne infection or nosocomial infection. There is significant gain in knowledge in the post-test of video assisted teaching program related to NABH protocol for hospital infection control. In this pandemic time study data was collected through online process and intervention was also given through online class if, students were present physically so it could be more effective. Continuous intermittent sensitization teaching programs regarding NABH protocol can bring a strong knowledge and practice among staff nurses.

OBJECTIVE-

- A. To assess the pretest and posttest knowledge regarding NABH protocol related to hospital infection control among B.Sc nursing 4th year students.
- B. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program regarding NABH protocol

related to hospital infection control on knowledge among B.Sc nursing 4th year students.

- C. To find out the association between the pretest knowledge regarding NABH protocol related to hospital infection control and sociodemographic variable of B.Sc nursing students

MATERIAL AND METHODS-

RESEARCH APPROACH- This study is quantitative experimental evaluative research approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN- The study is pre experimental research design.

POPULATION- TARGET POPULATION- In this study B.Sc nursing 4th year students is taken as target population.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION- In this study B.Sc nursing 4th year student from P.G. college of nursing is selected as the accessible population.

RESEARCH SETTING- Setting for the present study is P.G. college of nursing Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE- For the present study a sample of 60 students taken from P.G. college of nursing bhilai Chhattisgarh.

SAMPLE TECHINQUE- non probability convenient sampling technique.

VARIABLE-

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES- “Video assisted teaching programme”

DEPENDENT VARIABLE- “Knowledge related to NABH protocol for hospital infection control.”

DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS

SELF STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE to assess knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control.

SELF STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE CONSIST OF 2 SECTIONS-

SECTION 1- socio demographic data.

SECTION 2- questionnaire related to knowledge regarding nabh protocol for hospital infection control.

PRESENT STUDY RESULT- Overall analysis of pretest and post-test scores of knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control shows that in **pretest** majority **33 (55%)** had **average** knowledge, **23 (38%)** had **good** knowledge and **4 (7%)** students had **poor** knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control. In **post-test** the maximum **30 (50%)** has **good** knowledge, **17 (28%)** had **average** knowledge and **13 (22%)** had **excellent** knowledge regarding NABH protocol for hospital infection control. In order to test the significant

effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding NABH protocol related to hospital infection control on knowledge among B.Sc nursing 4th year students. “t” test was applied and it indicates clearly that there is significant increase in the level of knowledge regarding NABH protocol related to hospital infection control. The total students mean percentage of pre-test is 10.05 % and post-test mean percentage is 8.83%. the standard deviation in pre-test

MAJOR STUDY FINDING INCLUDE-

Jaslina G et al (2018) Pre-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Teaching Sessions regarding NABH protocol on quality assurance on the Knowledge of Nurses. Result shown that the knowledge score was high after the teaching session on quality assurance (m=15.28, SD=4.39) compared to before (m=7.86, SD=3.08) and t value of 11.16 was statistically significant at p<0.001.

Dr. H.N. Ravindr. a et al (2020) who have to assess the knowledge of NABH accreditation among the 287 health care workers working at a tertiary hospital at Vadodara. Simple random sampling was used to select the samples, in this study the collection of the data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. In the pre-mean score was 11.85 and post-test mean score 22.67. The post-test level of knowledge score is significantly greater than the pre-test knowledge mean score. The ‘t’ value 34.24 is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance.

TABLE 1 ANALYSIS RELATED TO EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON NABH PROTOCOL FOR HOPITAL INFECTION CONTROL AMONG B.sc NURSING 4TH YEAR STUDENTS.

“t” test analysis to find out the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge
N=60

SCORE	MEAN	MEAN %	SD	df	PAIRED cal “t” VALUE	INFERENCE P<0.05%
PRE TEST	39.2	10.05%	7.44	59	8.04 p<0.05%	Highly significant Tab t value (2.00)
POST-TEST	52.3	8.83%	6.54			

TABLE 4.11 Reveals that there was significant difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge score among B.Sc nursing 4th year. Pre-test mean score of knowledge was 39.2 and post-test mean score of knowledge 52.3. The pretest SD value is 7.44 and post-test SD value is 6.54. the paired “t” test value was 8.04 which is more than table value that is 2.00 at 0.05 % level of significant. So, it indicate video assisted teaching programme is effective.

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